SUFFERING BEFORE THE TRIAL.

Prisoners Lived, Chained and Hooded, for Six Weeks.

Torture Inflicted by Canvas Head Pieces and Later by Specially Devised Hoods Which Kept Them Blind, Deaf and Mute. and Were Only Removed When the Accused Were Under Question

Removals at Midnight—Four Executed—The Transfer to Dry Tortugas.

Want there until the next morning.

The next day I was taken from my cell, my clothing and the hood removed, and was ordered to bathe myself. I cannot conceive how I escaped from receiving my death, as the water used was as cold as ice itself, it having been taken from the barrels used for making less water. My whole

Copyright, 1902, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Company. CHAPTER VI.

For several days my condition remained unchanged. Two sentinels closely guarded the entrance to my quarters, who, in every instance, were kind. Finding my frame becoming reduced and the great pains attached to lying so long on hard boards, I made a request of the officer of the day to furnish me something to lie upon, which was complied with; but only that other acts of heartless cruelty and inhumanity should follow

A few days afterward, or about the 25th of April, Capt. Monroe, United States Marines, under whose charge I was, came into my quarters and in a very soft and kind pice stated that he had orders from Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, to encase my head in a cap, that I must not become alarmed, and that it would remain but a few days; at the same time ordering shackles to be placed upon my ankles.

But a few hours passed when the orders ere carried into execution by the officer of the day. The covering for the head was made of canvas, which covered the entire head and face, dropping down in front to the lower portion of the chest. It had cords attached, which were tied around the neck and body in such manner that to remove it was a physical impossibility. No doubt Stanton wished to accustom me to the death cap before execution.

During my stay upon the monitor these particular acts of cruelty and inhumanity were continued, it being with the greatest difficulty, and frequently impossible, to place food in my mouth, a sentinel kindly volunteering his services to perform that office for me. This continued about a week, as far as I could judge, during which period daylight never lit upon the eye, they not even permitting the cap to be withdrawn for the purpose of washing the swollen, bloated and soiled visage.

THE REMOVAL TO WASHINGTON.

The mystery which attended each movement from the period that the United States authorities took possession of me was again brought more heavily into requisition, and as I was received, so I was removed, through orders received through the War Department, from the monitor at the usual hour set apart-midnight. As the silent hour drew near the dragging and clanking of chains was heard overhead, as victim after victim passed to and from the place provided for his reception.

and then all became silent as death again. From torture already inflicted upon me I deemed that my span of life was quickly drawing to a close and that those who had preceded me, from the deep silence reigning, had been consigned to a watery grave. I waited silently the supposed approaching hour of my doom, convinced that a man who could resort to such inhumanity to his fellow man as had already been practised in my case had soul enough for other things.

I was soon aroused from this train of thought, which was of anything but a pleasant nature, by the officer of the guard, who ordered me to hold myself in readiness for

CRAINED AND HOODED ON THE TRIP. Within a very limited time afterward I felt the tight grasp of human hands upon each arm as I was hurriedly and roughly conveyed from my quarters to the deck of the monitor, where I was hustled here and there by those who supported me on either side

It was impossible to learn where I was being conducted, as my head was still muffled in the bag, drawn tight around my head and throat almost to suffocation. However, I soon became aware from the spring and bend beneath my footsteps that I was being conducted upon the gangplank to some other vessel, and in a few moments I was thrust upon a bench upon its deck and strictly commanded to silence.

All the details attending this midnight mockery of justice being completed, the whistle was blown, and, from the movements and noise, I found I was aboard some side-wheeled steamer.

It seemed like hours before she started on her trip, first moving ahead and then backing repeatedly, until finally, having assumed the right position, she quickly sped on her way, landing me finally at some inknown point, where I was compelled to walk a long distance, through mud and water, with irons on my ankles eating deep into the flesh, and the rough handling of my arms by those who had me in charge, bruising and otherwise lacerating my wrists by the torturous irons used.

CONFINEMENT AT THE ARSENAL

Arriving at my final destination (the Arsenal as I afterward learned) I was conducted up and down long flights of stairs and finally thrust into a damp and narrow cell upon the ground floor of the building. Bed and blanket were supplied here. The next morning I was given a cup of coffee and a very small slice of bread. This was

the only food issued until the following day. I could hear the warblings of the birds around about and occasionally the crowing of a cock, and, as forts and bastiles had been to date the order of proceedings, I judged I had at last found a home in a dungeon at Fort Washington.

It was a relief to think that I had at last arrived at my final destination or resting place, as every movement so far had been attended in each instance with increased pain and suffering. The canvas bag still continued upon my head, I never having been allowed its removal to wash my swollen

I had been but a few days incarcerated at this place when I was aroused at midnight in my cell by Major-Gen. Hartranft, holding in his hand a lantern and some papers, which I saw after the removal

He asked me if I could read, to which I replied in the affirmative. He then placed in my hand a paper containing the charge and specifications against me and others,

which I perused in that silent midnight hour by the dim glimmer of a lantern, after which (the hood being replaced upon my head) he retired, leaving me to ponder over the charge alone in my cell.

The next morning I was removed from my cell and conveyed up several flights of stairs, to be seated upon a bench, when the hood was removed and I found myself in the presence of a number of the martial heroes of the United States, decked in their glittering uniforms, and on either side, vic-tims like unto myself, weighted down with chains and irons.

BEFORE THE MILITARY COURT.

The court of military inquisition was convened, the charge read to each by As-sistant Judge Advocate Bingham, who sistant Judge Advocate Bingham, who asked if we had any objection to any mem-ber of the court. As it was useless to object, each replied in the negative. I pleaded "not guilty" to the charge. After the pleading of each of those ar-raigned was over, the hoods were placed

upon our heads as formerly before removal from court, and I was removed amidst the clanking of irons again to my cell to wait there until the next morning.

used for making ice water. My whole frame shook and trembled from contact with this celd fluid until my limbs nearly shook from beneath my body.

A detective, seeing me shivering and trembling in such a manner, inquired what ailed me, if I were ill, &c., when he knew within his own vile heart the causes of my

suffering. THE HOOD DEVISED FOR THE PRISONERS

After the bath a change of clean clothing was furnished. I was taken back to my cell, when I found that a differently constructed hood had been prepared for a head cover, of a much more torturous and painful pattern than the one formerly used.

It fitted the head tightly, containing cotton pads, which were placed directly over the eyes and ears, having the tendency to push the eyeballs far back in the sockets. One small aperture allowed about the near through which to breathe, and one the nose through which to breathe, and one by which food could be served to the mouth, thence extending with lap ears on either side to the chin, to which were attached eyelets and cords, the same extending also from the crowns of the head backwards to the

The cords were drawn as tight as the jailor in charge could pull them, causing the must excruciating pain and suffering, and then tied in such a manner around the neck that it was impossible to remove them.

SIX WEEKS DEAF AND SIGHTLESS. Thus hooded and doubly froned I re-mained day after day, until months had pircled themselves away, condemned unheard, crime imputed and branded as guilty before guilt had been established even by that inquisition court, a military commission, before which I was after-ward tried in mockery. This manner of treatment continued uninterrupted, the hoods never being removed except when I was brought before the court and always replaced on exit, if but a moment intervened, replaced on exit, it but a moment move energy from on or about April 25 to June 10, 1865.

The surgeon in charge expressed his opinion that the hoods had the same effect upon the head and brain as if it had been excessed in a resultion.

encased in a poultice.

These inflictions of punishment and torture were practised upon nearly all of the others. They have all passed to the bar of God, suffering on earth ended, and silently awaiting justice at the hands of the Almighty, in whose presence truth shall be revealed. Man can hide it from his fellow man, but the truth will be established be-fore the bar of God.

ATZERODT TEMPTED TO TELL. This was the justice meted to me before trial. What could be expected when the trial itself took place. During the period of our suffering Atzerodt was daily taken from his cell into the outer prison yard, his irons and hood removed, accompanied by detectives and hireling spies, holding out to him hope of life in case he divulged all the particulars and knowledge he possessed relative to the parties connected with the relative to the parties connected with the

assassination.

That he informed them of each and every That he informed them of each and every particular is not to be doubted, and with all these infamous proceedings by detectives, courts inside and inquisitions outside, failure stamped itself in connecting me in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, as the decision of that drumhead court-martial proved the truth of the statement made in Marshal McPhail's office after my arrest.

After June 10 I, with others, was permitted two hours' recreation and exercise in the outer yard attached to the prison, where frequently, unobserved, I held converse in broken expressions with Herold, Payne and Atzerodt. We were not per-Payne and Atzerodt. We were not permitted to speak, it is true, being strictly and closely guarded by armed sentinels, overlooked by the officers of the prison.

David E. Herold, in the presence of Col. McCall, Major Frederick Herbert and the Government detectives, stated that John H. Surratt was not in the city of Washington at the time of the assassination, nor had he been seen by Booth since his visit to Richmond, on March 23, 1865.

Herold and Payne also publicly expressed that Mrs. Surratt was an innocent woman, which was reiterated by Payne in the pres-

which was reiterated by Payne in the pres-ence of his executors, as he ascended to the fatal trap which launched his soul into

eternity.

We were permitted this outside recreation from June 10 until our departure from there on July 17, 1885. Irons were removed on these occasions, but immediately replaced upon my return to my cell BIBLES TAKEN FROM THEM.

BIBLES TAKEN FROM THEM.

Bibles presented by some humane heart during the trial to some of the prisoners were taken from them by the officer in charge, they not being permitted to gain consolation even from God's holy writings. Nor were they ever furnished through their own good will, I myself having made the request to be permitted to apply to my father to furnish me a Testament. Gen. Hartranft stated he would obtain them from the Christian Association and deliver them to us.

liver them to us.

They were furnished, as well as memory can recall, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon before the execution took place, as we were returning to our cells from the prison yards.

PUTTING UP A SCAFFOLD HEARD. That same afternoon the noise of ham-mers was distinctly heard, as if some repairing about the building was being done.

I tried to concentrate my thoughts in an attempt to unravel its meaning, never for an instant dreaming that they were erecting the scaffold to launch human souls into endless eternity in such quick and sudden haste.

The hammerings continued throughout the afternoon until late, when the noise from the hammers ceased. The next morning there was an unusual movement of feet hurrying to and fro, the rattling of chains nurrying to and tro, the rating of chains and dragging of ponderous balls on the brick pavement in front of my cell.

I could not surmise the cause for all these mysterious movements, and finally concluded that fresh victims were being brought. Knowing the utter impossibility to obtain information relative to those proceedings or what it could mean I become to obtain information relative to those pro-ceedings, or what it could mean, I became composed, as far as composure was possi-ble, and amused myself, as heretofore, in counting the number of small squares visible in the iron door of my cell, the num-ner of layers of brick in the floor, the height of the ceiling of my cell, the flies and other insects which had come to share my nar-row and cheerless domain.

NEWS THAT FOUR HAD DIED TOLD. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon Gen About 2 o'clock in the afterneon Gen.
Dodd came to my cell, seating himself
upon a small box, which had lately been
granted me for use as a table, and asked if
had noticed anything of an unusual nature
pervading the prison. I replied in the
affirmative, giving him an account of the
bustle and confusion, attended with the
clanking of irons, &c., throughout the
morning, and that I judged from these
circumstances that other prisoners had
arrived.

of the hood from my head.

CHARGE REVEALED IN HIS CELLAT MIDNIGHT.

arrived.

He replied no, and in a soft and feeling manner informed me of the execution of

perpetrated by the United States Government in the execution of an innocent worvan. That feeling has been verified and her innocence has been publicly proclaimed by thousands of the leading men, not only of this, but of other nations.

EXERCISED BESIDE THEIR FRIENDS' GRAVES. A few days after the execution we were all again allowed exercise in the outer yard of the prison, which on entering forced us to be confronted by that huge machine of death, and a little to the south side of it the eye rested upon tour mounds of new-heaped earth, testifying the undeniable fact that beneath those cold and cheerless hillocks rested in the quiet sleep of death all that but a few days before were life and sensibility.

Day after day we confronted this scene, the scaffold remaining in all its hideous-ness, involuntarily causing the eye to wander and gaze upon the small mounds, marking its feast of death. Every day we passed through these evo-

Every day we passed through these evolutions, all anxiety to learn what decision the court had arrived at in our own respective cases. On the afternoon of July 17 we were summoned separately to the presence of Gen. Hartranft, the military custodian, who was seated at the farther end of the yard, and the sentence of each was made known, as found by the military commission, failing, however, to disclose the fact and concealing from each that the sentence was modified by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

START FOR ANOTHER JAIL.

The military commission had fulfilled it ission; the death of Abraham Lincoln had en avenged, the public cry for vengeance had been appea-ed, and the long-drawn out trial, which for two months had heaped fuel to the fire to add to the public excite-ment, passed out of existence and the nation at large became pacified.

The midnight hour, which had been set apart for removal in every instance, was

apart for reinoval in every instance, was again resorted to, and we were silently marched, double-ironed, to a steamboat lying in the Potomac moored at a wharf.

Each side of the wharf was lined with armed sentinels and soldiers, as we emerged from our prison gates, and as we passed between them on the way to the boat our clanking irons in the solemn midnight seeming to pierce the vaults of heaven, crying out to the living God for vengeance on those who had traduced, defamed and victimized. who had traduced, defamed and victimized us, to satiate the public cry for revenge.

VOYAGE IN IRONS TO DRY TORTUCAS. On arrival on board the steamer which was in waiting to receive us we were swiftly conveyed down the river, to what destination was unknown. On the afternoon of July 18 we arrived at Fortress Monroe, when we were transferred from the steamer to a small tughoat, thence, under heavy guard, to the gunboat Florida, Capt. Budd, commanding.

The irons had been removed temporarily

The irons had been removed temporarily from our wrists, and shackled about our feet we were compelled to ascerd the ladder to the deck of the gunboat, where the entire crew of seamen stood about gazing in mute wonder. On landing upon the deck of the gunboat, Capt. William H. Dutton, in charge of the guard, directed that the Lilly irons be replaced upon our wrists. They had been placed upon Spangler and I, when the order of Capt. Dutton was countermanded by Gen. Dodd, and the irons were removed.

TORTURES OF THE LEG CHAINS.

No sooner were we upon the gunboat than we were ordered into the lower hold of the vessel. It required, in our shackled condition, the greatest care to safely reach here, owing to the limited space, eight inches of chain being allowed between our widder. After leaving the second deck we ankles. After leaving the second deck we were forced to descend upon a ladder whose rounds were distant so far apart that the

were forced to descend upon a ladder whose rounds were distant so far apart that the chains bruised and lacerated the flesh and even the bone of the ankles.

We remained in the sweltering hole during the night in an atmosphere pregnant with disagreeable odors, arising from various articles of subsistence stored within, and about 8 o'clock next morning we passed through another ordeal in our ascent to the deck, which was attended with more pain than the descent, owing to the raw condition of our wounds.

of our wounds.

All intercourse with the crew was pro-hibited, guards being stationed around us hibited, guards being stationed around us, and we were not permitted to move without being accompanied by an armed marine. Subsistence of the grossest kind was issued, in the shape of fat sait pork and hardtack. We remained on deck during the day, closely watching as far as able, the steering of the vessel by the sun, and found we were steaming due south. The course was unchanged the next day and I began to suspect that fatal isle, the Dry Tortugas, was our destined home of the future. THEY HEAR THEIR DESTINATION,

From this time out we remained on deck, our beds being brought up at night and taken between decks in the morning. Arriving off Hilton Head, S. C., and while lying in port, we were informed by Gen. Dodd that he was sailing under sealed orders, but as soon as we left the port he would announce our destination.

We remained there during the night, having received some guests on board, and the officers amused themselves with dancing and carousing. About 12 o'clock in the

PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLICATIONS.

Day before yesterday we announced the 73d thousand in press of

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day we were informed that the Dry Tortugas

day we were informed that the Dry Tortugas was our destination.

Of it I had no idea beyond that gathered through the columns of the press, in which it had been depicted as a perfect hell, which fact was duly established by imprisonment on its limited space. After the second day on the ocean the irons were removed from our feet during the day, but replaced at night, and we were permitted from this day out the privilege of being on deck on account of the oppressive heat of the climate, where we could catch the cool sea hreeze as it swept across the deck in the ship's onward track over the bounding ocean.

To be continued to-morrow.

To be continued to-morrow. HORSE CLIMBS THE STAIRS And Enters a Second Floor Factory—Bullt

a Runway to Get Him Out. Black Diamond, "Blackie" for short, the middle horse in one of the big three-horse teams of Holland & Co. of 493 West Broadway, left his usual route yesterday and climbed two flights of stairs to the artificial flower factory of Rossig Bros., at 497. How he got there no one knows. It was his habit each morning to wander alone from his stable to the truck that stood on the street over night.

over night.

The twenty young women that the Rossigs employ were busy when the horse entered. One of them looked up and shrieked and nineteen other shrieks followed. When the Rossig bothers came the horse was the only undesturbed individual in the room. One of the Rossigs assured Blackie that he was a pretty pony, while the other stuck his head from the window and yelled "Police!"

Policeman McNitt heard him, and remembered that Holland & Co.'s stableman had just been inquiring for a black horse. He and the stableman climbed the stairs and found Blackie. The problem of getting him out was solved with the help of a carpenter, who laid planks with cross cleats along the stairs.

FOUND SEVEN NEW POISONS. Michigan University Professor Says He

Has Discovered Them. ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 11. Julius O. schletterbeck, professor of pharmacognosy and botany in the University of Michigan, is about to make known officially the discovery of seven new poisons. The poisons are all distinct, though three of then are made from the same vine. They will he used for medicinal purposes. Experi-ments to test their properties on the lower

ments to test their properties on the lower animals are now in preparation.

Three of the poisons are made from the Alleghany vine, which grows in abundance on porches all about this part of the State. Besides the known poison, protopine, made from this vine, the professor has extracted poisons which he has named adlumine and adlumidine and one still unnamed. From the celandine poppy the professor has extracted the fourth and fifth poisons, called stylophine and disphylline, and from the Japanese celandine the poison bacconidine and one yet unthe poison bacconidine and one yet un

Y. W. C. A. to Have a Glant Chimney.

Plans have been filed with the Building Bureau for a brick chimney, rising 125 feet above the curb line, to be built alongside the rear of the Young Women's Christian Association clubhouse at 5 and 7 East Fifteenth street. It is to be used to increase the power of the apparatus used to heat the clubhouse and the Margaret Louise Home, connected therewith. The chimney is to cost \$2,700.

PUBLICATIONS.

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SHE MEANS TO ARREST JANES. Breach of Promise Plaintiff Now Says It's

Abandonment. Mrs. Marian S. Janes, on the advice of her lawyer, determined vesterday to cause the arrest of her husband, Herbert Janes, n the Little Church Around the Corner last

Thursday week.

Her lawyer informed her that her husband was responsible for her support according to his means and could be arrested for

Mrs. Janes decided to have her husband arrested, and she and her lawyer went to the West Side court and applied for a war-rant, but the application was not granted, as the alleged offence was not committed within that court district. She gave her residence as 101 West Forty-eighth street. She once sued Janes for \$25,000 for breach FORTIETH THOUSAND.

LETTERS from a SELF-MADE MERCHANT TO HIS SON THE ERA says:

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Moynihan Trial on Dec. 20. The trial of Police Captain Moynihan for bribery has been fixed for Dec. 20 in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court before Justice Days.